

not legally recognized as orphans. As a result of this legal requirement, initially imposed to protect children, we are seeking passage of a law to expedite Romanian adoptions and make it easier for these abandoned children to be adopted.

"We are hopeful that the Romanian Parliament will complete action on this legislation in the near future.

"We also have been working with many helpful organizations and individuals in Romania and in the West to improve our orphanages and the welfare of our children and welcome constructive assistance and resources in this effort. In fact, we believe that the best future for all our children is in closer ties to the United States through both support and improved trading relations."

SUSAN DONOWITZ RETIRES

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1993

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, It is a great pleasure to rise today to honor Susan Donowitz, an outstanding individual who is retiring from the Rocky Point School District, in Rocky Point, NY, after 23 years of service as an elementary schoolteacher.

Susan Donowitz has been an asset to both her students and fellow teachers over her many years of service. She has been a role model to both experienced and new teachers. In addition, she has been an active member of the Parent Teacher Organization and a faithful participant at school board meetings. Furthermore, she has always been willing to give her students extra help. For example, each year she took her students to Frost Valley, NY, in order to teach them about ecology, nutrition, rock formation, and about animals native to the Catskill region.

Mr. Speaker, It is a honor to recognize Susan Donowitz for her many years of accomplishments and dedication to education. I wish her a long and happy retirement. She will be truly missed by the students and faculty of the Rocky Point School District.

IN SUPPORT OF BUDGET RECONCILIATION

HON. KAREN SHEPHERD OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1993

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 27, I and my colleagues in the House of Representatives made one of the most important votes of our careers. For weeks, I have agonized over this legislation. I desperately want to see the deficit reduced, yet I don't want to see my middle-class constituents unfairly burdened by either the tax increases or the spending cuts. I am convinced that the budget reconciliation package strikes a fair balance.

I don't like everything about this reconciliation package. Fortunately, we had the opportunity to amend this legislation. When this legislation came to the floor, I supported an effort to control entitlements and establish a trust fund to ensure that all tax increases go toward deficit reduction. I also received assurances

that the Senate would work to scale back the Btu tax and replace the revenues lost with tax cuts. In the end, the choice was simple: On one hand, do we vote for deficit reduction and for our children's future? Or, on the other hand, do we vote for \$600 billion deficits and even higher taxes in the year 2000, higher interest rates, a bigger trade deficit, generational warfare and gridlock?

In my district, my constituents have a lot of questions. The hardest thing for an elected official to do is to tell constituents "no." For 12 years, the American people have been told that the budget can be balanced without raising taxes and without cutting anybody's benefits. How often have we heard from Members of Congress "Cut the deficit but don't cut Medicare! Cut the deficit but don't cut Social Security! Cut the deficit but don't cut my agricultural subsidy! Cut the deficit but don't close my military base!" These crises have produced gridlock and a \$4 trillion debt. I think the American people are ready for spending cuts, they're ready to live with an honest deficit reduction package, and it is the responsibility of the Congress to deliver.

It is also time for the President, for the Congress, and for the media to tell the truth about this package. As the Salt Lake Tribune editorialized, Any realistic deficit reduction plan must couple tax increases with spending cuts. There has been a lot of lobbyist-generated rhetoric from Republican leaders and other critics of the reconciliation bill. The fact is, the President's package has \$1 in spending cuts for every \$1 in tax increases. 70 percent of the burden of these tax increases falls on households with incomes over \$100,000—2.5 percent of all Utahns. On the other hand, 50 percent of my constituents will be eligible for the expansion of the earned income tax credit, which will offset the impact of the Btu tax. What's more, the full effect of the energy tax will not be felt until 1997, and it is likely to be substantially changed by the Senate.

Let's look at what else is in this bill. It includes provisions to help stabilize the real estate industry, an industry which in 1992 generated over \$1 billion worth of sales in the Salt Lake area alone. It includes provisions to promote small business investment through increased expensing. It will provide for research and development incentives and venture capital investment for high tech companies in my district. And it repeals the misguided luxury taxes of the 1990 budget agreement.

Unfortunately, the American people have not yet been given the full story on the alternatives to this reconciliation package. The Republicans, in spite of their diatribes of cut spending first, curiously could find only \$350 billion in cuts. Most of those cuts were in domestic discretionary spending, which has already been effectively frozen since 1990, and Medicare, which by their plan will simply shift costs to the private sector and beneficiaries. The so-called Perot budget, the deficit reduction figures of which have since been thoroughly discredited, imposed an energy tax that made the Btu tax look like peanuts.

With the exception of a few brave souls in the other body, we've gotten no help from the Republican side of the aisle. My Republican colleagues have the freedom to posture themselves in any way they see fit between now and election day next year. They have prepared a plan that is unrealistic, unfair and unworkable. They don't have to be responsible

and they're not. They could be part of the solution but have chosen to be a major part of the problem.

I don't have that luxury. I have no doubt that I will become an even more attractive target of the Republican Party this election cycle. But I didn't come to Congress to duck the tough choices and to win elections. The House did the right thing by keeping the reconciliation process going. We sent this bill to the Senate and on to conference where the two bills will be merged and refined. For Democrats, the time for political posturing is over, and the time for deficit reduction is now.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. A. PUTNAM STORRS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1993

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a great American, and aviation pioneer, Rear Adm. A. Putnam Storrs.

After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1923, Rear Admiral Storrs went on to Pensacola, FL, where he ranked second in his class of 50 aviators. Soon after, he began flying a Boeing F-2B biplane in San Diego, CA, and started training in acrobatic flight with two other young Navy pilots. Tying 20 foot ropes to the wings of each plane to practice stunts, the trio went on to form the Three Seahawks, the Navy's first aerial stunt team and predecessor to the Blue Angels. When the Three Seahawks went public, they astonished crowds at a San Francisco air show, and in my hometown of San Diego, they performed at the inauguration of Lindbergh Field.

It wasn't too long before three Army Air Corps pilots formed their own flying squad named the Three Musketeers. The Musketeers and Seahawks flew to Los Angeles to perform at what is now Los Angeles International Airport [LAX]. All did not fly back. One by one the Musketeers crashed. The Navy split up the Seahawks and Rear Admiral Storrs was sent to Washington, DC, where he quietly formed a new Navy air trio. They flew Congressmen, the President's sons and daily newspapers to Franklin D. Roosevelt's Presidential yacht.

To the Admiral, one of the great flying machines was the Consolidated PBY patrol plane. In 1937, judging that war with Japan was imminent, the Navy instructed him to take a squadron of PBY's to Hawaii. He led 17 PBY's on a record 17-hour, 17 minute flight to the islands. Just after Japan's December 7, 1941, sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Rear Admiral Storrs viewed from the air the first ship he had served on, sunken in Pearl Harbor: the U.S.S. Oklahoma. And on the bombed airfields, he saw the wreckage of squadron YP-4F, the PBY's he had led in 1937.

Rear Admiral Storrs' distinguished career continued as he went on to skipper the floating camera lab for the atomic bomb test at Bikini atoll and was the first captain of the carrier U.S.S. Coral Sea.

Even after he retired in 1957, Rear Admiral Storrs love for aviation continued as he helped to bring Hawaii's civilian airfields into state-